



## **The Western Renaissance 1945 - 1968**

**Entrance task: How did European governments work to improve the economies of the continent after WWII?**

**Today: The Western Renaissance**

**Homework: Ch. 28-3**



## **The Western Renaissance 1945 - 1968**

**Post War Europe - The Challenges**

- \* Runaway inflation**
- \* Shortages of goods**
- \* Economic hardship for many**
- \* Physical destruction of Europe**
- \* Forced relocation for some (Germans)**
- \* Refugees and displaced persons**

## The Western Renaissance 1945 - 1968

*Desperate times called for desperate measures*

"Economic growth became a basic objective of all western European governments, for leaders and voters were determined to avoid a return to the dangerous and demoralizing stagnation of the 1930s." (Mckay)



## The Western Renaissance 1945 - 1968

**US Marshall Plan aid helped Western Europe recover from the war**  
**Common Market - created in 1957 - strengthened economic unity but political unity remained strained**  
***"In less than one generation, western Europe achieved unprecedented economic prosperity and peaceful social transformation."* p. 996**

## Political Changes

*Out with the old, in with the new*

Christian Democrats - committed to political democracy, economic reconstruction, social reform; rejected authoritarianism and narrow nationalism in favor of cooperation and democracy in Italy, France, West Germany

## Political Changes

### Socialists and Communists

- \* Had been anti-Hitler
- \* Gained in prestige in post-war period with social welfare measures
  - health insurance, public housing, etc.

1945 - Churchill & conservatives ousted in favor of socialist Labour party and promise of a "welfare state"

**While the US and USSR spent billions on weapons of mass destruction, Europeans focused on social reform.**



**The Western Renaissance**

**was successful because of:**

**Political transformation**

**Social reform**

**US aid - Marshall Plan**

**Keynesian economics**

**Common Market**

**Military security of NATO**

# The Common Market

*Close economic ties would make war between member states unthinkable*

OEEC - Organization of European Economic Cooperation (1948)

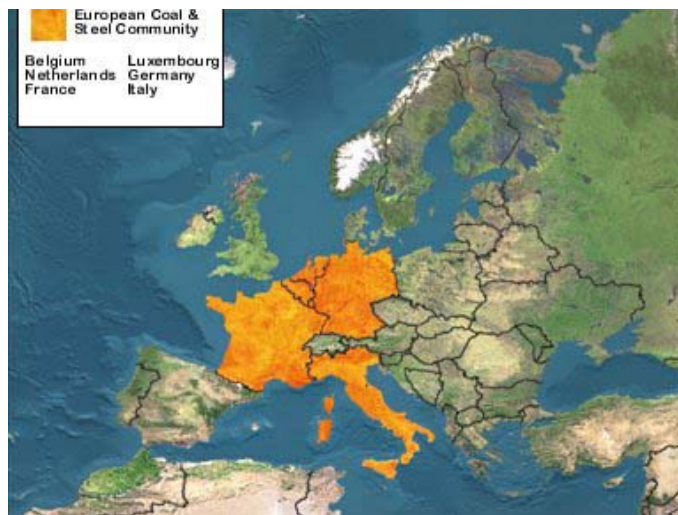
Coal & Steel Community (1952)

Common Market - established by the Treaty of Rome (1957)

**1957**  
**Treaty of Rome - European Economic Community**

Objectives:

- \* Reduce tariffs among member states
- \* Free movement of capital and labor
- \* Common economic policies

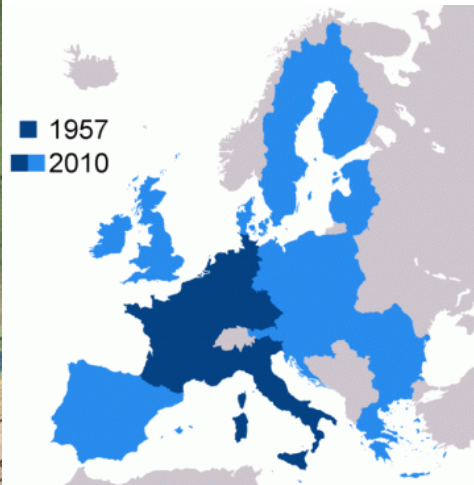
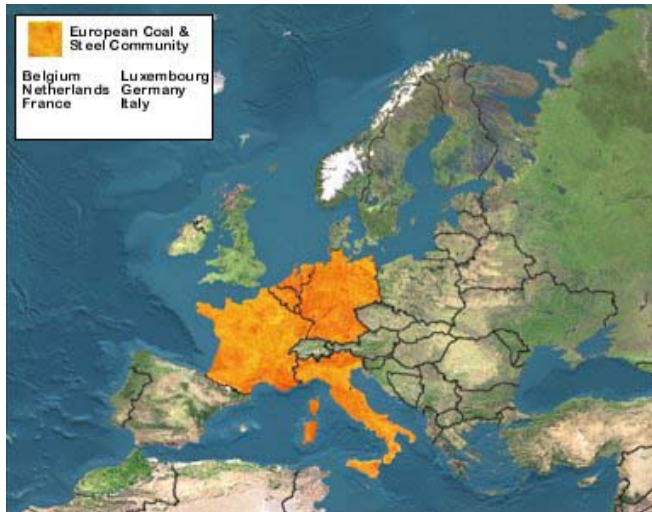


**Created a Common Market and inspired hope for political as well as economic union.**

**France's withdrawal from NATO under Charles DeGaulle stymied this throughout the 1960s.**



## Day 2 Western Renaissance.notebook



From World War II to today's European Union

23 min



# The Western Renaissance

Homework: Ch. 28-3



## **Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968**

**Homework: Ch. 30-4-5  
(mislabeled Ch. 30-3 on p. 89)**



## **Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968**

Stalin died in 1953, succeeded by **Nikita Khrushchev**

- \* de-Stalinization
- \* Secret speech - 1956
- \* Peaceful coexistence

2:56 clip  
Khrushchev lashes  
out @ Stalin

50 sec. clip

*How might these new policies effect eastern European countries under Soviet domination?*



## Day 2 Western Renaissance.notebook



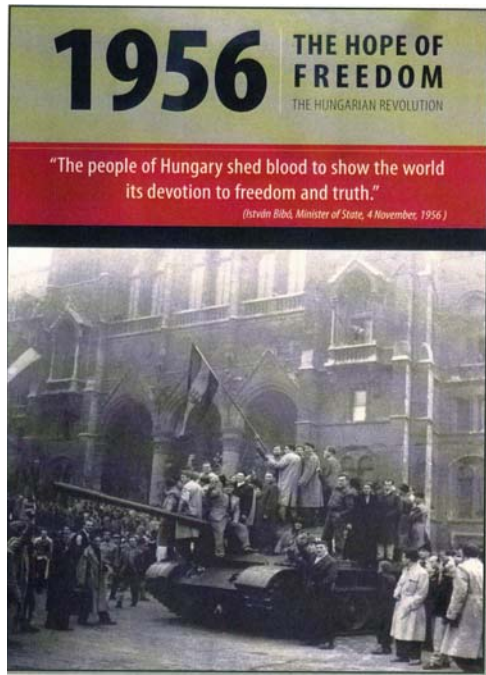
## Poland - 1956

Worker demonstrations demanding better pay and conditions in June were crushed by Soviet troops, but by October raises and other reforms illustrating the post-Stalin era were begun.

2:33 clip







1:46 clip

## Hungary

Installed a liberal communist leader but was invaded by Russia and defeated



4:12 clip

## Khrushchev - Foreign Policy

Berlin  
Wall  
1961



2:33 clip

## Khrushchev - Foreign Policy

### Cuban Missile Crisis



### Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)

- \* Khrushchev was removed from power in 1964 following the Cuban fiasco.

Stressed Stalin's good points

- \* Massive arms buildup
- \* 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia due to fear by hard-line communists

(Prague Spring 1968) ★

- \* Brezhnev Doctrine



## Big Science

- \* Scientists worked for their governments to help fight the Cold War, often in teams
- Radar
- Atomic bomb
- Space race
- Specialized skills
- Fiercely competitive



## Big Science

- \* Manhattan Project
- \* Sputnik





## Homework: Continue Ch. 30



Entrance task: Think of one modern song that in some way reflects the period in which we live.

Today: Youth culture of the Cold War

Homework: Ch. 31 and study guide





## Changing Class Structure

- \* More social mobility to middle class
- \* Baby-boomers of the post-WWII era had a much different life than their parents
  - mass communication
  - wealth & purchasing power
  - travel
  - education



## Drugs, Sex, Rock 'n Roll

- \* Young people viewed past generation as the cause of war and destruction
  - Vietnam War - an immoral war
  - Student demonstrations grew
  - France - 1968 - spread across the country into a general strike



## Youth Culture through Music

**1964 - Bob Dylan**

**The times, they are a-changin'**

**1965 - Barry McGuire -**

**Eve of Destruction**

**1969 - Edwin Star**

**War, what is it good for?**

**1969 - Woodstock - Country**

**Joe and the Fish**

**1985 - Sting - Russians**



## The Late Cold War 1968-1985

- \* Vietnam War ended
- \* "Ping-pong" diplomacy with China
- \* Detente - relaxation of tensions
  - Willy Brandt asks Poland for forgiveness of German crimes against Poles & Jews
  - Helsinki Agreement - 1975



## Economic Stagflation

- \* Worldwide economic stagnation
- \* Britain's M. Thatcher responds with privatization
- \* Reagan spent \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
- \* France tried nationalizing, which failed

**Hot Spots of the Cold War**

**Hw - Ch. 31**

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